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The Times-Dispatch

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1913.

WEATHER TO-DAY—Showers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO SCUTARI IS MADE BY NICHOLAS

Amid Pomp and Ceremony City Is Formally Surrendered.

PROCLAIMS IT HIS ROYAL RESIDENCE

Powers Inclined to Believe King's Defiant Action Is Only to Strengthen His Own Position, and He Is About Ready to Submit to Arbitration.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, April 26.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, in command of nearly 10,000 troops, formally entered Scutari to-day and proclaimed that city his royal residence. Amid much pomp and ceremony, Essad Pasha, the Turkish commander, surrendered the city and 400 officers and 25,000 Turkish troops to Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, on the plain in front of the fortress this afternoon.

King Nicholas was formally entering the city, Austria was preparing to carry out her demand that Montenegro immediately surrender Scutari. Troops are being mobilized at central railroad points, and there is every indication that in the event of King Nicholas refusing to arbitrate with the powers that Austria will attempt armed intervention.

Given Time to Reply.
At the meeting of the ambassadors of the powers, held here to-day, Premier Balfour presiding, it was decided to take no direct action until King Nicholas has had sufficient time to make a reply to the note forwarded by the powers calling his attention to the fact that all other members of the Balkan alliance had agreed to the plans for mediation as suggested by the powers. The representatives of the powers showed considerable optimism, and the Balkan situation is believed to have cleared greatly in the past twenty-four hours. What new developments have caused this is not definitely known, but it is strongly believed that King Nicholas has indicated that he will arbitrate with the powers.

It is believed here that the formal entry of Scutari and the proclaiming of it as the royal residence is but a part of a desire on the part of King Nicholas to make his position as strong as possible before opening negotiations with the powers. In substantiation of this it is pointed out that Montenegro has practically been exhausted by the present war and that no further conflict is desired.

Another meeting of the foreign ambassadors will be held here Monday, when Sir Edward Grey will preside. It is expected that a formal demand for the immediate evacuation of Scutari by King Nicholas will then be drawn up as well as a proposition for compensating Montenegro by extending the frontier.

Loss of Balkan.
Reports from Vienna indicate that the Slav demonstrations have quieted down, and that the danger of a Slav uprising has abated. The war talk through Austria created such an unfavorable impression that Count Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, deemed it necessary to-day to issue an official assurance of the Austrian State Railway loan, that the rail of Serbia had not changed Germany's foreign policy nor had the unity of the powers in the matter been shaken. The entire statement was one of great optimism, and in strong contrast to the grave reports which have emanated from Vienna for the past week.

Small Retreat Expressed.
Constantinople, April 26.—The formal surrender of Scutari to-day created nothing more than mild expressions of regret here. It is held on all sides to be a desirable ending of the situation, as the majority of the garrison at Scutari were Albanians, not Turks, and they were fighting for an autonomous Albania, and not for the Ottoman empire.

It is believed here that Essad Pasha now play an important part in Balkan politics, and there is some speculation as to whether relations will exist between his army and that of Djavid Pasha, which is reported to be at Avlona.

Will Stand by Austria.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Vienna, April 26.—Germany has decided to stand by Austria in pressing her demands for the evacuation of Scutari, according to a report entered here to-night. This was learned following a conference between the Emperor and the foreign minister and the minister of war at Schoenbrunn this evening.

It was announced that Austria will wait until Monday for the powers to take some decisive action in regard to taking Scutari from Montenegro. Should the powers delay further in agreeing upon a united plan of action, Austria-Hungary will proceed, and then alone in alliance with Italy or Germany, or both to "vindicate her political and military prestige."

Good Will Not All.
Vienna, April 27.—The official Fremden Blatt, discussing Scutari, says: "If Austria-Hungary is to be really tranquilized, the great powers must not stop at a platonic declaration of their unanimous intentions; they must convert their good will into deeds without delay. In this connection, the constant talk abroad of compensating Montenegro for her military successes makes an especially bad impression. The political and military prestige of Europe has suffered by the fall of Scutari. If this injury by their prestige, this check to their actions, is a matter of indifference to the powers, Austria cannot follow them along such a path. She must insist with all the emphasis at her command on a remedy being found as speedily and thoroughly as possible."

The minimum she demands is the immediate presentation by the powers to Cettinje of the protest they have already decided upon in the form of a vigorous demand for the evacuation of Scutari.

ALL PARTY LINES ARE WIPED OUT IN BALKAN AFFAIRS

Great Masses of English People Condemn Foreign Policy.

THEY SYMPATHIZE WITH MONTENEGRO

Demand That Great Britain Cease Doing "Dirty Work" for Austria—Believed There Can Be No Peace With King Nicholas Driven From Scutari.

[By Philip Everett.] London, April 26.—While it is still within the range of possibility to keep the parties together on questions of domestic politics, all party lines in England are frequently wiped out when it comes to the foreign policy of the country.

This is what has just happened in regard to England's position toward the Balkan situation. While the great masses of the people, following their natural inclinations, sympathized with the heroic Montenegro from the very day that diminutive country threw down the gauntlet to mighty Austria, the press from the very first stood against Sir Edward Grey, irrespective of party lines. The radical Daily News and the ultra-Conservative Morning Post found themselves equally strong champions of the Montenegrins, and together with the Tory Pall Mall Gazette, criticized the government for its shortsightedness and willingness to do Austria's dirty work.

Northcliffe's Times and Daily Mail with equal zeal defended the Liberal government's foreign policy as the only statesmanlike course to be taken by a great nation like Great Britain.

Position Fully Understood.
To the unbiased observer not only is the position taken by the part of the press, which condemns Sir Edward Grey, easily understood from a human and idealistic point of view, but it is equally easily understood from a utilitarian and business standpoint.

The rational course for Great Britain to take in the Balkan question would be to advocate the policy which gives the best promise of lasting peace in the Balkans, but in acting as he did Sir Edward Grey has undoubtedly backed the wrong horse. If Scutari is wrested from the Montenegrins, who have, at least, a valid claim upon that city as the Greeks upon Salonica or Roumania on Silistria, as the anti-Christians in churches who are buried in Scutari in churches which they built themselves, and which would be Montenegro's capital, peace in the Balkans will be assured only until Montenegro feels strong enough to attack the artificially made State of Albania, and then the danger of a European crisis will once more arise. In failing to realize that Montenegro's attack upon Scutari is not a war of conquest, because the city was once Montenegro's, Sir Edward Grey has committed an equally great mistake, as he has failed to realize that the only reason why Austria wants to keep Scutari out of Montenegro's hands is because she desires to keep it from becoming the capital of a Slav power, and that in this contest it would serve England's interests best to remain faithful to her present friendship with Russia, for if the Slavs are defeated and the Teutons are victorious Germany's first victim will be England, which will then be forced to have thrown in her lot with Russia will, as a defeated and weakened power, be in no position to come to the assistance of England, even should she still desire to do so.

Russia Stronger Every Day.
With Russia growing stronger every day and without holding upon the Balkan states approaching the formation of a Balkan league.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

"MRS. FITZHUGH" TELLS PART OF LIFE STORY

She Claims to Belong to the "Fighting Randolphs" of Virginia.

WAS BORN NEAR MANASSAS

Confident She Will Be Acquitted on Charge of Stealing Mesh Bags.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, April 26.—"Mrs. Fitzhugh," awaiting trial on a charge of stealing mesh bags from society women, and whose real identity has puzzled the police of several cities, to-day disclosed a part of her life history to a reporter for The Times-Dispatch.

"The infamous stories circulated about me have driven me to some explanation," she said, when asked why she continued to make a mystery of her life. "I belong to the 'fighting Randolphs of Virginia,' and when my case goes to trial my real and unquestioned standing will be known."

The young woman was told that advice from Falls Church, Va., stated that she was Catherine Fennell, and that at one time she had been in an insane asylum at Staunton, Va. She grew indignant and declared that the statement that I am Catherine Fennell, a notorious woman, known to the police of Washington, is absolutely false. I was born in Prince William County, near Manassas, Va., and, while my first name is Catherine, my surname is not Fennell. My lawyer, Abraham Levy, knows all about me and my family, and has been paid \$10,000 by me to vindicate me.

"I was educated in a convent, and after graduation went to Chicago, where I married Fitzhugh Randolph. He died, and when I returned to Fairfax, Va., I contracted typhoid fever. I was in bed for several months, and several people. I went to the Western State Hospital, in Staunton, Va., where I gradually recovered. That was four years ago. In 1911 I married Alfred S. Northrup, a government lawyer in Washington, and we have a little son, fifteen months old, named Jack. But we separated before the baby was born for several reasons which I cannot talk about now. Then I came to New York."

"Our family lawyer, Creed M. Fulton, has known me all my life, and when I became a patient at the Western State Hospital, he advised me to go to the Western State Hospital, in Staunton, Va., where I gradually recovered. That was four years ago. In 1911 I married Alfred S. Northrup, a government lawyer in Washington, and we have a little son, fifteen months old, named Jack. But we separated before the baby was born for several reasons which I cannot talk about now. Then I came to New York."

Attorney Levy said Mrs. Randolph's father is prominent in Pensacola, Fla., had employed him to defend his daughter.

GIRL IS RESTORED TO FATHER; FRIEND TAKES TO FLIGHT

Ramona Borden Found by Detectives in Boston Hotel.

KIDNAPPERS MAY BE PROSECUTED

Millionaire Still Uncertain as to What Course to Pursue Toward Women Who Abducted Daughter from Sanatorium. Worn Out by Strain of Four Days' Chase.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Boston, Mass., April 26.—Ramona Borden, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Gall Borden, the millionaire milk manufacturer, who was kidnapped from a New Jersey sanatorium last Wednesday, was restored to her father at the Hotel Touraine to-day by Detective Raymond J. Burns, of the Burns Detective Agency in New York.

The girl was kidnapped by two women, Mrs. W. J. White, wife of the churning gun manufacturer, and by another woman believed to be Mrs. T. Z. Backe, of New York. They were traced through four States by the Burns detectives, and a four-day chase ended when Raymond Burns knocked on the door of a room in the Hotel Vendome this afternoon and his summons was answered by Miss Borden herself.

Mrs. White, who brought the girl to Boston, fled from the city and left Miss Borden alone, after learning that they had been traced. Where Mrs. White is now is not known.

Wanted for Kidnap.
The kidnapping, the four-day pursuit and the restoration of Miss Borden to her father's arms, were all sensational, and attended by remarkable features.

The underlying motive of the kidnapping is found in a strange tale of the fascination of a woman for a girl. Miss Borden said this afternoon: "I believe Mrs. White had a hypnotic influence over my daughter."

Certainly the history of the woman's pursuit of the millionaire's daughter would be explained except on the ground that there was a strong bond of friendship between the two. Miss Borden, when found, was in an extremely nervous state. She and her father will spend Sunday with a friend in one of the suburbs of Boston, and Monday will return to New York. Borden is undecided where he will put his daughter to protect her from Mrs. White's persecution. Neither has he decided whether to prosecute Mrs. White for her abduction.

A few minutes after the reunion between father and daughter in the Touraine lobby, two heavily veiled young women called and asked to see Miss Borden. They were given a room, stayed for a few minutes, then came down. At the Touraine entrance they slipped into a taxicab and directed the driver in a whisper. He raced through Back Bay streets, and by a roundabout way reached the South Station. They arrived there in time to take a train for New York.

Worn Out by Strain.
It was impossible to learn who these two women were. Both Mr. Borden and his daughter were worn out by the strain of the last four days that they were unable to discuss their experiences at any length.

"My daughter has promised never to run away again," said the father half hysterically. "That's about all I care to say."

Detective Burns was almost as reticent.

"I can only say that I am gratified at having been able to trace the girl so quickly and restore her to her father. I do not feel justified in telling any details of the chase after the two women. That should come from Mr. Borden. I have finished my work, and will leave to-morrow for New York."

Miss Borden was found at the Hotel Vendome, a quiet family hotel on Commonwealth Avenue. She was alone in her room when Detective Burns knocked on the door. When she answered his knock she did not seem surprised, and immediately agreed to his plans to take her home.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

RICHER ONE GROWS SMALLER'S LOAD CARRIED IN TAXES

Wealthy Pay Comparatively Little to Upkeep of Government.

CARNEGIE IS MADE SHINING EXAMPLE

Representative Hull, Father of Income Tax Bill, Tells How Measure Is Designed to Equalize Taxation Burdens by Placing Them on Shoulders Able to Carry Them.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 26.—The richer a person grows, the less he pays in relation to his property or income. Experience has shown that under the present tax system personal property practically escapes taxation for either local or State purposes.

These statements were made to-day in the House by Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, in defending the income tax which is carried in the Underwood tariff bill and is estimated to yield the government \$70,000,000 a year in revenues.

Andrew Carnegie is singled out as a shining example of the shirkers who escape taxation. He holds \$400,000,000 of United States Steel Corporation securities. Until recently he has paid State taxes on \$5,000,000 of personal wealth. New York City authorities have increased this assessment recently to \$10,000,000.

The rich investor, said Mr. Hull, "the money lender, the wealthy business and professional men cover up most of their taxable property. The intangible personal stock bonds and securities escape taxation almost entirely."

Wanted to Class Legislation.
The Republican is wedded to class legislation, according to Mr. Hull. Manufacturers have been in a tariff partnership with the government and have waxed fat. For more than half a century there has been a constant struggle by the wealthy to shift the burden of taxation to the shoulders of the weaker, poorer and less influential citizens. Statistics of property valuations were given by Mr. Hull to show that the wealthy were not taxed and was not bearing its fair share of the burden.

The census investigation of 1904, in New York, reported that the city had about \$5,500,000,000 of personal property, that the returns for taxation were about \$1,500,000,000. The Kentucky Tax Commission reported January, 1912, that total amount of bank deposits from which the assessors were to make up their tax lists against the depositors and tax payers was about \$12,000,000. The bank statements to the comptroller for the same month placed these deposits at \$133,000,000.

The Mayor of Philadelphia recently told the council there that property in that city had been under-valued more than \$300,000,000. In 1901 the census reports valued all property at \$137,000,000,000. The ad valorem assessment was \$29,000,000,000. The value of personal property was placed at \$44,000,000,000. It was assessed for taxation purposes at \$9,300,000,000.

Mr. Hull charged that under the Republican scheme of taxation the government in forcing the people to turn over for government maintenance about \$300,000,000 a year to selected individuals who were given special favors by the high protective tariff tax.

Denial was made of the charge that the income tax was sectional in character. He said that wealth had made itself sectional.

Put Up to Progressives.
Confronting Progressive members of the House with a plank in the national platform of their party pledging them to increase the income tax, Mr. Hull said that the Progressive platform was "excessive tariff schedules" without waiting for their proposed non-protective tariff commission. Representative Lawrence B. Stringer, a new Democrat from Illinois, called upon the third party representative in the House to-night to support the Underwood bill if they wished to carry out their party declarations.

First defending the Progressives against onslaughts of both Democrats and Republicans, and declaring that they represented more than 4,000,000 voters, and had the right to claim that their party was "the second party in this nation," the Illinois Democrat entered the debate and declared that he represented a "protection party."

"You tell me that the Progressive party favors a non-protective tariff commission," declared Mr. Stringer. "That is true, but that plank in the Progressive platform concludes by saying: 'The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing those schedules generally recognized as excessive.'"

In moving along the quotation and addressing himself to Victor Murdock, Progressive party leader in the House, Mr. Stringer continued: "I call the attention of the gentleman from Kansas to the statement that, if he and the Progressive members of this body, whom he leads, desire to carry out the declarations of their own platform, and believe they do, they will be compelled by the logic of those declarations to join with us in the passage of this pending measure."

First Show of Feeling.
The day's debate was enlivened by the first exhibition of feeling between majority and minority leaders in the tariff discussion when Representative Dixon, of Indiana, Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, attacked the Republican tariff law, declared it was in effect an increase over the former Dingley tariff in that the average rate of the Payne law was 1.71 per cent higher than the Dingley law with the statistics of 1907 as a basis.

"The statistics that the Ways and Means committee presents to-day show the gentleman's statement is utterly untrue," said Mr. Hull.

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He Explains Workings of Income Tax



REPRESENTATIVE CORDELL HULL.

PEOPLE MUST AWAKEN TO FACTS ABOUT NAVY

WILSON IS RESTING ON POTOMAC RIVER

Boards Yacht and Sails Away for Brief Vacation From Office Cares.

Washington, April 26.—President Wilson is resting to-night on the presidential yacht Sylph somewhere on the Potomac River, near Chesapeake Bay. He went into retreat early to-day for the week-end, and so complete were the arrangements to give him seclusion that the commander of the vessel had not reported her position up to late to-day, though in wireless reach of the navy yard.

The President went away to get diversion from the strain of his duties. Dr. Cary Grayson, one of the naval aides at the White House, who is looking after the President's health, advised a boat trip, and Mr. Wilson agreed cheerfully, leaving behind letters and documents of all kinds. He took along some magazines to read if time hung heavily, and planned to stop along the shore for a short walk some time to-morrow. Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, the youngest daughter, accompanied the President. The only other member of the party was James Sloan, chief of the White House secret service. Secretary Tumulty and even the President's stenographer stayed in Washington.

The President is getting ready for the next week he expects to spend in hearing arguments from some of the Senators opposing free wool and free sugar. On Thursday and Friday he will go to New York City to meet an emergency session of the Senate. He will support the jury reform bill which failed in the last session of the Legislature and to influence the calling of a constitutional convention. The President will speak on Thursday at Newark, and on Friday in Jersey City, returning to Washington on Saturday.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HELD UP AND CHOKED BY THIEF IN STREET

Mrs. White Robbed by Unidentified Man in Foushee Near Franklin.

FRIGHTENED BY HER CRIES

Thief Took Purse and Disappeared as Crowd Rushed to the Rescue.

Mrs. E. F. White, of 1509 West Main Street, was attacked by an unidentified man last night about 11 o'clock while passing through Foushee Street, between Franklin and Grace, choked by a handbag, containing \$50 in currency and other articles, stolen. Her screams aroused the neighborhood, and in a few moments several men, who were near-by, ran to her assistance, but the assailant had disappeared. In a short time a large crowd gathered, and it was with difficulty that Mrs. White was assisted to the residence of Dr. C. M. Miller, 3 West Grace Street.

While there were marks on her neck to show that she had been choked, Dr. Miller said that she was not badly hurt. She was so badly frightened that she was unable to give a coherent account of the attack.

A hurry call was sent to the Second Police Station, and Bicycle Police-man Reid was sent to investigate the matter. He found Mrs. White in a

JAPAN WILL NOT RECEDE ONE WHIT FROM DEMAND

Insists That No Law Must Be Directed at Her People.

CHINDA DELIVERS MIKADO'S MESSAGE

Ambassador Goes Personally to State Department, and His Visit Is Followed Quickly by Wireless Messages to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 26.—Ambassador Chinda informed the United States through the State Department to-day that the Japanese government would not recede one whit from the demand that the California Legislature enact no alien land law which would be directed exclusively at the Japanese people.

The Japanese ambassador in person delivered the Mikado's message to John Bassett Moore, who is the acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Bryan.

A wireless message was immediately flashed from President Wilson, who is away on the Sylph for a three day rest. A similar telegram was forwarded to Secretary Bryan on the train which is carrying him to California as the peace messenger of the administration.

Profound secrecy was maintained as to the contents of these messages and the details of the conference between Counselor Moore and Viscount Chinda. Mr. Moore still is in suspense.

"The entire matter is a suspense," is the only comment Counselor Moore could be induced to make. The visit of the Japanese ambassador to the State Department was but one of the interesting developments in the controversy, the merits of which are now being widely discussed by members of Congress.

The recognized experts on international law say the contention of Japan that under the Sylph for a three day rest. A similar telegram was forwarded to Secretary Bryan on the train which is carrying him to California as the peace messenger of the administration.

Senator Elihu Root, whose disinterested opinions are widely accepted as sound, holds that the treaty between this country and Japan does not give the Japanese any rights in California, and that the California people are without foundation. To the contrary, it is being claimed that the actual discrimination, if any exists, is on the part of Japan against the United States.

The same authority characterizes the repeated protests of Japan as dangerous to the peace of this country, and maintains that the time has come when the United States should take a firm stand and settle the problem of Asiatic immigration for all time.

Senator Lodge, also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is understood to agree with Senator Root. Lodge has said privately that the Japanese are growing more and more insistent, and he does not think their attitude one that should be ignored.

The arguments being made by the pro-Japanese agitators that the existing laws of Japan are most liberally worded is being met with the fact that the United States should have no right to Americans have never been made effective.

Here is the law enacted by Japan in 1910 following the acute controversy with the United States over the rights of Japanese in public schools and immigration: "Foreigners domiciled or resident in Japan and foreign judicial persons registered in Japan shall enjoy the right of ownership in lands, provided always that in the countries to which they belong such right is extended to Japan's subjects and Japanese judicial persons; and provided further, in case of foreign judicial persons, that they shall obtain permission of the Minister of Home Affairs in acquiring such ownership."

"The foreigners domiciled or resident in Japan and foreign judicial persons registered in Japan shall enjoy the right of ownership in lands, provided always that in the countries to which they belong such right is extended to Japan's subjects and Japanese judicial persons; and provided further, in case of foreign judicial persons, that they shall obtain permission of the Minister of Home Affairs in acquiring such ownership."

It is now admitted, even by State Department officials, that the Japanese law is no more than a proposal for a law without the imperial ordinance. Such an ordinance has never been issued, although the draft of the measure appeared in the official gazette of the Japanese government April 13, 1910. This publication is described as being similar to our Congressional Record, being a record of all proposed bills, whether or not they are enacted into law.

Those who have made an analysis of the contents upon which the controversy is based, claim further that Japan has gained largely by the treaty of 1911. This agreement does not stipulate a revocation of any prior laws, although articles 2 of the Japanese law of 1910, expressly exclude foreigners and corporations from the island possessions and districts necessary for national defense.

It is also pointed out that the law of 1910 makes the Minister of Home Affairs the sole judge of who shall have the privileges similar to those for which they are now contending in California.

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